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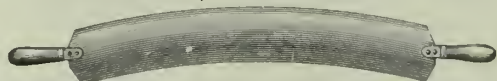
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# The British-Californian

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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**D**R. DOUGLAS HYDE tells us a lot about ancient Irish industries that have languished, but says nothing of those that have continued to flourish despite the blighting hand of the Saxon. Whisky, for instance—and alms begging.

**T**HE British built the peerless battleship "Dreadnought" in four months, thus beating all previous records in battleship building by six months. Slow in making up their minds about undertaking a thing, the British may be, but they are ever found the opposite of slow in the execution of a thing once it is decided upon. It is this difference that foreigners—often to their sore cost—fail to understand.

**M**ANY opponents of Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme take the ground that its adoption would mean the "thin entering wedge of protection." As though Great Britain has not maintained a tax on certain lines of imported goods for generations! What about the tax on sugar, tobacco, wines and tea? These were imposed for revenue purposes, but why not raise revenue on foreign goods which now enter free in competition with home industry?

**C**AMPBELL-BANNERMAN and his Liberal followers who favor a reduction in Britain's naval force are recommended to ponder well the following words of Lord Selborne:

"The navy means for you your existence as an empire; it means for you the fact that you are free from invasion; it means for you your daily food and daily employment. The navy is all in all and everything; therefore, though the cost is great, it is little compared with what it brings back to you."

**H**OWEVER much one may disagree with the politics of the British Laborites, one cannot help but admire the lawful and manly way in which they have conducted their fight. Contrast their tactics with the tactics employed by labor generally in this country—and by members of the Western Federation of Miners in particular—and the difference is that between civilized beings and barbarians. Orchard, of the last-mentioned body, has confessed to the murder of Governor Stuenenberg and other crimes, and has implicated officials and members of the Federation. These persons have been arrested and held for trial, but, instead of approving of this action, several labor unions are denouncing it as an outrage and demanding the release of the accused men.

Good citizens lend their aid to enforcement of the law, and these unions are not strengthening the cause of organized labor by their opposition to a fair trial of the accused men. It may be that they have been accused unjustly—we sincerely hope that such is the case—but in the circumstances the Idaho police and courts would be doing the contrary of their duty were they to release the prisoners without a full investigation.

In Great Britain labor wins victories as great as any that are won here and the cowardly tactics of the assassins are not found necessary to that end. Labor has the ballot here, as it has in Britain, and there is therefore no excuse for the murders and general lawlessness which have so often brought odium upon the name of trades unionism and disgrace to the country.

**A** DISPATCH from Peking says: "The massacre of Roman Catholic priests at Nanchang was the result of the priests' action in issuing an appeal for subscriptions to their church in the form and with characters used for official documents. The authorities protested and the priests refused to acknowledge that they had done anything wrong."

The same old story! "Agents of Christ" loosening Hell's bolts and freeing the devil!

**A**FTER all their pre-election talk the British Liberals now constituting the Government say that they cannot interfere in the Transvaal coolie question. They are wise in allowing matters to drift until the people of the South African colony get a representative legislature and the opportunity to settle the question to suit themselves. But they were unwise in fooling the British electors with promises never intended to be fulfilled. It will be remembered against them.

**T**HE British Parliament, and even King Edward, seem disposed to grant the Irish home rule, and so get rid of them and their everlasting "kicking."

It would be a good move if it could be done safely. But there's the rub. The Irish had a Parliament once—and sold out. If they had control of their destinies again it is reasonable to expect that they would repeat the performance—sell out to some enemy of Britain at a critical moment.

The time to give Ireland home rule is when the Irish people show that they are to be trusted.

**A**BROTHERLY Christian way to end the boycott of American goods in China is suggested by that high-minded, broad-spirited gentleman, W. B. Carmichael—a lecturer in the pay of the Oriental Exclusion League. The suggestion is for the United States to land troops in China, "and beat the natives down to their knees."

Carmichael, needless to say, is a warm "Irish sympathizer."

At the present time the Gaelic League in Ireland is prosecuting a vigorous boycott on all British goods. Does Carmichael recommend that the British Government land troops in Ireland and beat the Paddies down to their knees?

**K**EEP the Chinese out of this country, by all means, if they are not wanted here by Americans—Bulgarians, Poles, Irishmen and all other foreigners should have no voice in the matter. At the same time, let Americans be consistent and allow the Chinese to exercise the same discrimination in their own country. They are human beings and entitled, as we, to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Because they cannot see the sense or justice in opening their trade door to a people who keep a closed door against them is no reason why we should "beat them down to their knees." Let American "love of justice" and "freedom for all mankind" be something more than empty brag.

**T**HE New York Times remarks: "The semi-official assurance from Washington that 'the Administration has not thought of seeking to compel the Chinese to trade with Americans' is gratifying. Such a compulsion would be as much opposed to American tradition as it would be in harmony with British tradition, with the tradition of an empire which 'must make and sell, or starve.'"

When, we would ask the Times, has it ever been British tradition to compel foreigners to trade with them? Has not Great Britain, as a matter of fact, always shown a weakness the other way and allowed foreigners full access to her markets without demanding even reciprocal privileges? And has not the British nation just recently given a new lease of life to this policy of freedom in trade?

But it just shows how much generosity is appreciated.



THE Gaelic movement in Ireland, as expounded by Dr. Douglas Hyde, would be a good thing if it were really what it pretends to be. But it is not, and nobody is better aware of this fact than Dr. Hyde. We cannot afford space to enter into a lengthy discussion of the subject, nor to take up all of Dr. Hyde's preposterous statements. We will simply say that when he states that: "The purpose of England has been to denationalize Ireland"; "to belittle and efface everything that is Irish," and that the Government schools are "murdering the Irish nation," he lies.

It is true that "children who speak only Irish at home are being taught to read and speak English at school." And what better could be taught to fit them for a place in the modern practical world? Even the Irish policemen and officials in America would be ineligible without this accomplishment. The ingrates!

Ireland, it is also true, in the remote past, had a superior civilization and was well up in the arts and sciences. But the British national schools did not kill them, for it is only within recent years that Government schools have been introduced in either England or Ireland. The priests had charge of the education of the people, and if there has been any losing of "divine poetry," "murdering of tongues," etc., the blame is plainly traceable to them. Dr. Hyde is aware of this, for he has studied the subject. Hence his brazen duplicity in attempting to shove the blame upon an institution which at the time of which he treats did not exist.

Let us here have the testimony of a devout Roman Catholic, and an Irishman, on the work of the priests in Ireland. Author Kennedy, of international repute, writing to the London *Daily Mail*, recently, said;

"My attention was first drawn to the power of priests and the way they use it here in Galway—this old, picturesque town that stands in view of the vast Atlantic Ocean. The priests rule everything and interfere in everything. The hand of God—as represented by the priests—falls heavily upon Galway. And these priests stand high above criticism. No one shall dare speak to the hierarchy of Ireland. For the hierarchy cares for nothing that is said. It is serenely above all other judgment save its own. But all things cost something. This hierarchical serenity has cost Rome, Italy. It has cost Rome, France. It will cost Rome, Ireland. And I, a Roman Catholic, say that these arrogant Irish priests no more represent the Roman Catholic faith than the priests of Tibet represent Buddhism—the priests who live their lives in holes in rocks."

Here we are told of the true "murderer's hand" in Ireland.

But perhaps the worst of Dr. Hyde's fraudulent representations is his claiming credit (in the name of the Gaelic League, of course) for the regeneration of Irish industries and the general prosperous condition of the country at this time. He claims that it is a result of his Gaelic movement, whereas credit is due principally to the Government Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and to half a dozen philanthropic societies in England and Scotland, which have aided the department's work by providing teachers and by inducing English society to make Irish goods fashionable wear both for men and for women. The Queen was the first to order her laces from Ireland instead of from France.

The Land Purchase Act, by which the peasantry was given proprietorship in the soil, helped to revive the deadened Irish spirit and hope, but the direct help has come from the source above mentioned. The beneficent work of the Government Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction would till a volume in the telling. To outline it briefly, it may be mentioned that every cottage industry throughout the land has been encouraged, developed and improved. Where necessary, tools and materials—and even money—have been advanced. There has been special teaching provided, the introduction of new processes and new patterns, the relief of all anxiety as to the remunerative marketing of the articles produced. Irish lace, Irish embroidery and Irish crochet work are now all in keen demand and bring handsome prices. Then, again, in certain localities, old communal industries have been revived—carpet weaving, pottery, basket making, toy making, and so on. To aid these skilled handicrafts schools of art have been established, with Dublin as the vivifying center of art influence. Several ancient art industries have been brought back to life—stained glass working, ecclesiastical metal work, mosaic, inlaying and the making of Irish musical instruments, the harps and the bagpipes, which, so far as Ireland itself was concerned, have for generations past been little more than a historic memory.

Nor does the record of good work end here. Two great national industries, dairying and fishing, have been put upon an entirely new footing. The sea fishers, numbering 26,000 men and boys, have been provided with modern boats and modern equipment, and their earnings in consequence have been greatly increased. Co-operative creameries have been established in every farming center; the latest dairy machinery has been installed; the latest processes are being taught to a regularly organized succession of classes drawn from among the farmers' daughters; scientific marketing methods have been introduced, where before all was hap-hazard and thriftless chaos. Agricultural education generally is also receiving full attention, improved pedigree stock is being distributed, poultry farming popularized and systematized on a co-operative marketing basis. To show the thoroughness of the movement, we may cite as an example of other similar institutions one recently established in Cork, where practical instruction is provided for young women in those subjects that specially fall within the province of farmers' wives and daughters—butter making, poultry keeping, calf rearing, cooking, laundry work, sewing and gardening.

Such is the industrial renaissance that has been brought about in Ireland by a Government and people denounced by Irish demagogues as cruel and oppressive. It has been done unobtrusively, for the British Government is not given to loud boasting.

In return for all this genuine benevolence and good will on the part of the British people the Gaelic League prosecutes a vigorous boycott on all British goods. Nothing made in England, Scotland or Wales or the British colonies must be purchased by a Leaguer. Never has there been a more flagrant case of biting the hand that feeds, and why the British people do not resent the outrage is beyond our understanding.

It will be asked: What, then, is the underlying purpose of the Gaelic League? We are not in the confidence of Dr. Hyde and the other promoters of the scheme, but we opine that it is the old story—graft! Dr. Hyde will take with him from San Francisco at least \$20,000. He has visited forty other American cities, and he admits he has had equal success elsewhere. The old game of raising money for arms to throw off the British yoke has been played to death. This new scheme is a better bait—for a time. Cunningly, Dr. Hyde denies that it is a partisan or sectarian movement, but it is noticed that all his sympathies are with the Romanists. He has lectured before every Roman Catholic body in the city, and when with them he unloaked and showed his true colors. And why, it may by some be asked, does the Roman Catholic Church back the scheme? The reason is obvious. With a knowledge of English at their command, the Irish people are in touch with the world and are apt to become too enlightened. Could they be mentally imprisoned in a language understood only by a few, they would be at the mercy of the priests and politicians. That this is the secret aim of Hyde and his backers is disclosed by his own attitude, for it will be noticed that it is the teaching of English that he more strongly objects to, not the neglect to teach Gaelic.

For the Irish people to acquire a knowledge of their native language is a proper thing, as we said at the beginning, but to attempt to make it the national language in this day is a contemplated crime against the Irish race. If successful, it would mean utter isolation for them and gradual but sure decay. As well hope to revive and make national any of the native Indian tongues of America.

THE *Citizen of Boston* seeks enlightenment. "John A. McCall, head of the notorious New York Life Insurance Co., on Tuesday received 'the last rites of the church' from his priest, as he is supposed to be dying. If he was 'a good' Romanist, he went to confession; if so, did the priest know what he was doing with the money of the policy-holders?"

That is neither here nor there now; McCall is "gathered to his fathers." But he deserves a place, along with McCurdy of the Mutual Life and other high-finance grafters, in that monumental work entitled "What Irishmen Have Done for America."

ACCORDING to the *Chronicle*, "many Catholic clergymen have taken strong ground against the practice of poor people wasting money on ostentatious funerals."

Glad to hear it! Hope they will next take strong ground against the practice of "poor people wasting money" on ostentatious masses for the dead, etc.!



WE can understand why at various functions in honor of Dr. Hyde all San Francisco's political trimmers, job-chasers and hangers-on were in attendance, but we fail to find a sane reason for the presence there of so many prominent and respectable Britons. What a set of numbskulls we are, to be sure—ever easy to dupe! Is it any wonder that we make no headway in overcoming the effects on the community of the representations of those who hold our good motives in question and our intelligence in contempt?

THE *Athenaeum* announces that the tenth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," now in course of preparation, is to be "set up" and "machined" in the United States. While in the hands of Messrs. A. & C. Black the printing of the huge work was always intrusted to Scottish printing establishments, most of whom are centered in Edinburgh. The transfer of the job to this side of the Atlantic will sever the association of the Scotch capital with the great work which has continued unbroken since its first issue.

The reason for this change is simple and natural. The sales of the work are quite large in the United States, and the import duty has been such a heavy item that latterly it was found cheaper to reprint the editions here for the American market. Now the one edition will serve—the American. The British market henceforth will be supplied from this side, the books having been put into type, printed and bound by American labor. The loss to the Scottish paper industry, too, will be enormous, for the heavy import duty on this side will make the use of American-made paper compulsory.

The thousands of Scottish workmen in the printing trades who will be affected by the loss of this gigantic business—an industry in itself—will have cause, and very probably lots of time, to reflect that the electors did not do the best thing for labor, after all, in turning down Chamberlain's scheme to support British industries and protect them from just such injury as this.

A NATION that cannot forget and forgive cannot progress. Were wrongs never buried, the people of the British isles would still be living in a state of savagery; the inhabitants of the North and the South in this country would still be at war. Dr. Hyde is respectfully reminded of this. But if he cannot let the past remain buried, we insist that he be fair, and give both sides to the story of Erin's troublous days. Perhaps he has not the facts, so to aid him we quote from a veracious book issued by Mr. G. Cleland of Glasgow:

"The objects of this outbreak were the extinction of British power in Ireland, the utter extirpation of Protestantism and the establishment of Romanism in its place. The Rebellion broke out with all the suddenness and fury of a tornado on Saturday, October 23, 1641. Part of the program was the seizure of Dublin Castle, but providentially it was saved through the vigilance and energy of a Presbyterian elder, Captain Owen O'Connolly, who communicated information of the intended attempt to the Lords Justices in time to save the castle and capital. The force of the insurrection spent itself on Ulster, and here the havoc which it wrought was appalling. No one was prepared for it, and the Protestants, being almost defenseless, were in many cases butchered like sheep. Led on by Sir Phelim O'Neill, the insurgents seized upon castle after castle, and town after town, frequently recklessly murdering all the inhabitants. Far and wide over the country the eye beheld towns and villages, the dwellings of the Protestant clergymen and the farmhouse of Protestant husbandmen, all in flames. Behind hedges and ditches droves of Protestants, stripped absolutely naked, crouched for shelter, the husband trying in vain to shield his trembling wife, and the mother her wretched children, from the fury of pitiless assassins and the biting cold of one of the severest winters that could be remembered."

Thirty-two volumes of sworn deposition still exist in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, to attest the reality of the horrors of that awful time. It is sickening to read them, and the worst cannot be set down in print, but they tell of the infants whose brains were dashed out against walls before their helpless and horrified mothers' faces, of others who were flung in boiling pots, or tossed into ditches to the pigs, of poor Protestants whose eyes were gouged out of their heads, their hands cut off, or their ears, in fiendish savagery, of many who were actually buried alive; of women first stripped naked, then ripped

up with knives; of men from whose bodies the rebels cut slices of flesh, and then roasted their victims alive; of three hundred Protestants, men, women and children, at Loughgall, stripped naked and driven into the church, the door locked, and fierce men, more like wolves or tigers than human beings, let loose upon them daily, to kill and outrage as they pleased; of women broiled on hot gridirons, and men hanged twice or thrice till half dead, then let down and butchered; of one hundred and ninety-five Protestants drowned at Portadown Bridge in one day, and one thousand said to have been killed there altogether in the same manner; of the special crockies reserved for the Protestant ministers, to whom ordinary deaths were, in many cases, denied as too good; of some hanged, then dismembered, and their heads cut off, and pieces of their own bodies thrust in their mouths in mockery; of thirty of them hanged in one district, of one hanged at his own church door; another, the Rev. Thomas Murray, of Killyleagh, who was actually crucified, between two other Protestant clergymen, his two sons killed, and actually cut to pieces before their mother's eyes, then her own body frightfully mutilated and her tongue cut half out. But worse remains, over which a veil must be thrown.

Is it to be wondered at that the British took severe measures to put down this butchery and rapine?

THE Labor members of the British Parliament show signs of turning out better than was expected.

It was said—and by themselves—that they would go to Westminster to legislate in the interest of labor solely, not attempting to concern themselves with the general problems before the country. But in a London exchange of recent date we read that the leaders of the labor party in Parliament have decided to visit the colonies and dependencies at once and get a knowledge of Imperial conditions and requirements.

No decision could be wiser. If they be sincere in their quest for enlightenment—and we think they are—nothing but good can come of the investigation.

During the 641 years the House of Commons has been in business, it has had innumerable groups among its members looking after special interests, and the recent election gave ground for fears that the present Parliament would be one in which labor and other private interests would be advanced at the expense of the country in general and to the exclusion of national and imperial questions. Class legislation is not tolerable in any free country, and in Great Britain, where fair-play is a religion, it would very soon result in civil war. Happily, it seems, the good sense of the labor members has come to their aid and moved them to ignore the more extravagant demands of their unthinking constituents, who in the enthusiasm of party success forget that a member of Parliament is under oath to serve the whole people.

D R. HYDE says the Irish are fond of a joke and a laugh. Even at their own expense. Well, here is one on him that is not bad:

Some three or four years ago he and his fellow plotters in the Gaelic League thought they would play a good joke on the British Government and incidentally assist their "cause" by inducing some thousands of their members to address their business letters and communications to friends in Gaelic. The local postoffices were perplexed at first, but soon "tumbled" to the conspiracy, and sent all the missives to London, where there is a department that translates and redirects letters that reach Great Britain addressed in Chinese, Chinook and every other foreign language living or dead. But it is slow work. The letters were not delivered at their destinations "on time," and a loud howl came forth out of Ireland. The British postal officials were not disturbed. They replied that the letters in Gaelic would be delivered in due course—some ten or twelve days late, necessarily. This spoiled the fun, and the Leaguers, after some vigorous "resolving," decided to drop their brilliant scheme for popularizing the ancient Irish language in the British postoffice.

To relieve the pressure at the booking windows at Farringdon street station, London, the Metropolitan Railway Company have placed an automatic ticket issuing machine in the booking lobby, from which tickets are issued either to Aldgate or King's Cross by dropping a penny in the slot. The amount of traffic at 1d. and 1½d. fares carried by the Metropolitan Railway is enormous.



## British News in Brief.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Surveyors are now out on the last forty miles of the Temiskaming & Northern Railway.

Holyhead is excited over the possibility of a shipbuilding yard being commenced there.

The Provincial Treasurer announces that the revenue for Ontario during 1905 exceeded the expenditure by \$600,000.

Shipbuilding in Dundee is so brisk that one of the firms are to work night shifts. This will be an innovation in Dundee shipyards.

There are 176 Nonconformists in the new British Parliament, the largest number in history, and this number does not include the Scottish Presbyterians.

The treaty between Canada and Japan, under which imports will be admitted into the latter country, at the minimum rate of duty, is expected to take effect on April 1st.

The impressive ceremony of the investiture of the Emperor of Japan with the British Order of the Garter took place at Tokio, February 21st, in the presence of about eighty high personages.

The statue of Alexander and Bucephalus, in Edinburgh, at present situated in St. Andrew Square, opposite the Melville Monument, is to be shifted to Nicolson Square, to make room for the Gladstone statue.

Highlanders in all parts of the world will regret to hear of the death of the "Grand Old Man" of the Clan Mackay, Mr. John Mackay, of Hereford, England. He was born in Rogart, Sutherlandshire, 80 years ago.

The inward foreign trade of the port of Chester for last year shows a large increase, the tonnage of the cargoes landed being 31,511 as against 22,375 in 1904. The outward coasting trade also shows a considerable increase.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announces that a meeting of shareholders of the C. P. R. will be held in Montreal on March 19, to ratify the issue of forty millions of new stock, making the total issue of the company \$150,000,000.

Sir Charles Dilke, member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, has actively entered the lists as champion of the enfranchisement of women, and if his bill is adopted, women will be sitting in Parliament.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has closed a contract with the Dominion Steel Car Company for the construction of 500 steel drop bottom gondolas to be used on the Crow's Nest Pass section. These will be the first steel cars ever built in Canada.

The total value of Canadian goods shipped into Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was \$3,224,217. Of foreign goods the value was \$1,451,000, so that the balance of trade was in favor of Canada to the extent of \$1,772,817.

Another shipping record is being established by Harland & Wolf, of Belfast. The White Star liner Adriatic, now under construction at Queen's Island, will have a tonnage of 25,000, length of 710½ feet, and a depth of 50 feet. She will be the largest vessel in the world.

Bishop Potter, who is now in Egypt, has written to the *New York Times*, offering £160 for the restoration of a stone escutcheon which has been removed by some American relic hunter from over the entrance door of the farmhouse in Northamptonshire, which was the home of Washington's ancestors.

That not only Winnipeg but the whole of western Canada will show general prosperity during the coming season is exemplified by *The Western Builders' Gazette*. In the current issue a complete list of over \$15,000,000 worth of contemplated build-ings is recorded in Winnipeg alone. Besides this there are \$10,000,000 worth of contracts open throughout the three provinces, as well as \$7,500,000 in railroad contracts, making a grand total of \$32,500,000 to be expended in construction work at present assured.

Notwithstanding the statement made a year or more ago that British forces in the West Indies were to be withdrawn the Government has decided to maintain a white force of artillery and engineers in Jamaica. H. M. S. Indefatigable, with a specially large complement of marines, will be an additional safeguard of West Indian peace. It will cruise about and be ready to land anywhere at short notice. There are only police in the other islands, but the fact that within three days a naval brigade can be landed on any island of the group gives feeling of security.

The new town hall and municipal offices at Woolwich, London, opened a few days ago by Mr. Will Crooks, is perhaps the finest building of its kind in London; indeed, it has few superiors anywhere. It has been erected and furnished at a cost of £95,000 from the designs of Mr. A. Bramwell Thomas, of Westminster.

In regard to Newfoundland, the American and British governments are exchanging notes respecting the rights which American fishermen are entitled to under the act of 1818. England has satisfied America as to the charges that the Gloucester fishermen were victims of illegal acts on the part of the Newfoundlanders who, it is claimed, cut American nets.

In order to keep abreast of the requirements the C. P. R. have found it necessary to go beyond their own shops at Maisonneuve, and have accordingly placed an order with the Dominion Car Company, Montreal, for 200 steel coal cars, costing upwards of a million and a half. The cars will have a carrying capacity of 110,000 pounds each, and will be used in the coal service on the Port Burwell-Ashtabula route.

Nearly 20,000 signatures have now been secured at Cardiff to the national petition praying the government to introduce at an early date a measure to restrict the employment of foreign seamen in the British mercantile marine. Numbers of British seamen are, it is stated, on the verge of destitution, unable to obtain berths owing to the presence in British ports of thousands of alien seamen willing to go to sea for wages much below standard.

Two thousand of the enormous stretch of five thousand miles which the Cape to Cairo railway will have to cover are now nearly completed. It is two years since fifteen hundred miles had been done; last year another hundred miles were added so as to be ready for service, and the other four hundred have the rails laid. The car fittings are of the completest and most luxurious description and each train will carry a medical officer, also with a car of his own.

Mr. Cowie, the Scottish herring expert, reporting to the department of fisheries on the experiments at Nanaimo, says the British Columbia herring is fully equal to that produced on the Atlantic Coast. He predicts a great future for the industry in the Pacific Province. He says it has the advantage over the Atlantic industry in that the fisherman in the British Columbia waters pursuing the herring calling do so exclusively and centralize their efforts at one point.

A few years ago it was thought at Liverpool that a dock gate of 100 feet had reached the limit of necessity, but the increasing size of liners has caused the Mersey Docks Board to begin the making of two 135-foot entrances, and the building of two new docks to take vessels 850 feet long. Liverpool's annual returns show it to be the second seaport in the world, with 250,000,000 of shipping tonnage. It had 274,000 ship passengers. The increased tonnage up to July was 370,000. New works costing £4,000,000 are being carried out.

A recent cable from London says that the new government having little time in which to frame a new naval budget, has practically adopted its predecessor's estimates, thus continuing the policy of economy already initiated. In his explanatory statement the First Lord of the Admiralty says that for the present fiscal year ending April 1st there will have been completed three battleships, eight armored cruisers, one second-class cruiser, eight scouts, sixteen torpedo destroyers and thirteen submarine boats. On April 1st there will be under construction six battleships, ten armored cruisers twelve coastal destroyers, five ocean-going destroyers, including one which will be the fastest of its type, one royal yacht and fifteen submarine boats.

A remarkable discovery made by Dr. P. E. Shaw, one of the physical science lecturers at the University College, Nottingham, whereby measurements up to one seventy-millionth part of an inch can be taken, is likely to lead to some vitally important developments in scientific investigations.

It has already been applied to practical use in the improvement of telephones. It will measure the smallest audible movements in the telephone diaphragm—movements of only one forty-millionth part of an inch. The apparatus has proved of the greatest use in measuring engineering gauges, surpassing all other methods in delicacy and accuracy. Wireless telegraphy is expected to benefit from Dr. Shaw's work to a very great extent, his wonderful mechanism acting as a most delicate coherer.



The vicar of Hempstead is making an appeal for £1,500 for the rebuilding of the church tower, which fell in 1882. The vicar points out that Hempstead was the birthplace of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and desires to honor his memory by the restoration of the church. The Royal College of Physicians has given 20 guineas to the fund. Hempstead was also the home of Dick Turpin, the famous highwayman.

In the matter of taxation the Isle of Man is unique. There is no income-tax and no succession duties chargeable against the estates of deceased persons; roads are manipulated by the Revenue from two sources—a small tax upon every wheel and shod hoof and a levy upon every male inhabitant, who must give a day's work on the road or its equivalent in cash. There are no stamp duties on receipts, cheques, promissory notes, etc.; in fact, stamps are used only for postage. The island has no pawnshops.

A very interesting revival of an ancient form of drama is now taking place in England. The Warwick Pageant (July 2d to 7th, inclusive) will represent in dramatic form nearly 1700 years of the town's history. This is set forth in verse and text of a most direct kind, and is embellished with choruses, songs, dances, marches and every legitimate spectacular adjunct. The beautiful lawn in front of Warwick Castle Conservatory will be the arena, and Shakespeare's Avon will be utilized for Queen Elizabeth's state barge in one of the most splendid episodes of the pageant.

The Grand Trunk Pacific recently offered a prize of \$250 to the one who should suggest the most suitable name for the city to be built at the Pacific terminus of their railway. Miss Macdonald, a Winnipeg young lady, suggested "Prince Rupert" and won the prize from 12,000 competitors. As a large section of the western territory of Canada was known by the name of Prince Rupert's Land from the early days of the Hudson Bay Company's charter, and Prince Rupert, the dashing Cavalier of Charles I's reign was its governor, the railway company thought the name appropriate, and so awarded the prize.

Subterranean lakes have been discovered in the district of Eucla, in Australia. These lakes, situated nine or ten meters below the surface, must contain a large quantity of potable water, which is a fact of considerable interest in the very arid region where these are found. If it is possible thus to procure water in sufficient quantity, new territories will be opened to cultivation and colonization. This discovery of the subterranean lakes also explains the fact that the several rivers of Central Australia sink into the earth and are lost. The water of these streams soaks through the porous strata and forms the lakes in question.

In Canada, where ship canals are being constructed most freely to connect the great lakes with the sea, so that ocean-bound vessels may sail direct from Chicago and Duluth with their cargoes of grain and cattle to Liverpool and Hamburg, pneumatic locks have been constructed that lift sixty feet or more from one canal level to another—great tanks in which float the fully laden vessels. The Nelson river is also to be deepened for ship traffic, so that Winnipeg and Southampton will be brought in direct steamship communication with each other, and the waterway that already exists during the rainy season connecting the waters of the great lakes with those of the Mackenzie river and the Arctic ocean is to be deepened.

The underground telegraph system connecting London with Glasgow is now nearing completion. The actual length of this line is 409.5 miles, which may be shorter than some Continental underground telegraph lines, but the total mileage of wire exceeds that of any similar line. Over 37,700 miles of wire have been laid down. The route followed by the cable is from London to Birmingham, then through Stafford, Warrington, Preston, Kendal, Carlisle, Beattock and Glasgow. The pipe line consists of cast iron pipes, each nine feet long, not including the socket, and having a nominal internal diameter of three inches. Great care was taken in selecting these pipes to see that no pipe was less than three inches in diameter. The average diameter is three and one-eighth inches. The line is divided into sections about 150 yards long between Birmingham and Carlisle, and 220 yards between Carlisle and Glasgow. The pipe is laid on an average not more than 14 inches below the surface of a footway and not more than two feet below the surface of a roadway. At intervals of five miles the cable conductors are led into connection boxes fitted in pillar test boxes.

## A Disgraceful Decision.

The papers this week contained an account of the experience of John J. Bowes, an Englishman, who had served this country in three enlistments, once in the regular army, once in the navy, and once as a volunteer, and in each had received honorable discharge, yet when he returned sick and partially disabled from service in the Philippines, was refused admittance to the country he had fought for lest he become a charge upon it! Surely a patriotic American should blush for shame that such a thing could happen. He had not taken out his naturalization papers, and this was the reason he was shut out. If this country was willing to have him fight for it, it should not slam the door in his face when he comes back weary and ill in its service. With millions upon millions of pension money paid every year to "soldiers" who never smelled battle, or came within a hundred miles of it, the great United States is afraid it may have to spend a few dollars on keeping this man who gave his days and years of health and strength to it, and has only the shattered remnants left. The dispatch, dated from Boston, says:

"Bowes, despite his military service, was never naturalized. He arrived at this port Jan. 19, and was detained on the ground that he might become a public charge, as he was ill. He was suffering from rheumatism and a bullet wound received while serving in the Philippines, which had never properly healed. The authorities at Washington have decided that Bowes cannot be admitted to the Marine hospital. Today a message was received announcing that Bowes is not eligible for admittance to this country. Friends have interested themselves in the case and they will endeavor to have the ruling against Bowes annulled."

If there is anything smaller than this kind of treatment we have never seen it. The pedants who interpret the laws have either a national prejudice despicably small, or are so enwound with red tape that they had better be shrouded in it and decently buried. Then some man with a heart and enough sense to save his country from disgrace may get a chance.—*British American.*

Lieut. C. R. Woodruffe, Royal Horse Artillery, has been selected for a course of study in the Japanese language, and will go to Japan for two years. Arrangements have been completed whereby four officers of the British Army and three of the Indian Army shall proceed annually to Japan, in order to study the language and to be attached to the Japanese army. These officers will remain in Japan two years. The first year will be spent in studying the language, while during the second the officers will be attached to Japanese regiments, and carry out ordinary regimental duties.

## Lanka Thay Niwassa

(CEYLON TEA HOUSE)

This is our new name for our place of business, but the business remains the same—supplying "Pride of Ceylon" Tea direct from the grower to the consumer.

Those who have tried "Pride of Ceylon" tea know its extra quality and real worth.

Those who have not tried this tea are requested to send for free sample.

"Pride of Ceylon" Tea is sold only in the original packet, as packed in Ceylon, and the full weight and extra quality are guaranteed.

The price is 50 cents a pound. The postage on one packet is 22 cents, but we will mail a pound packet postpaid on receipt of 60 cents, so that you may try it.

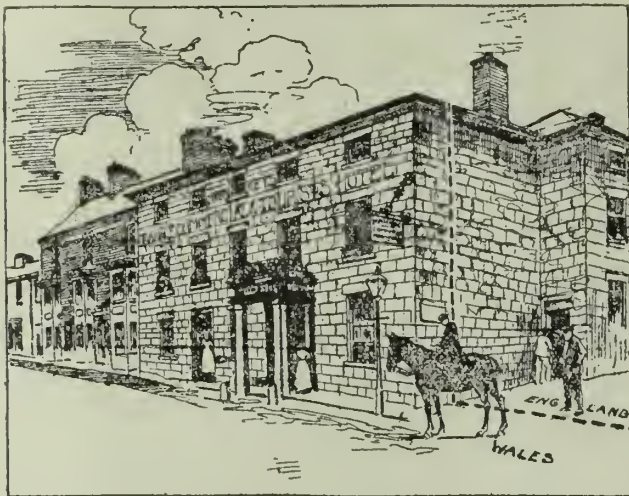
F. A. PETERSON & CO.

148 PACIFIC AVE.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.



## A House Standing in England and Wales.



This is the Cross Keys Hotel at Llanymynech. The front wall is in Montgomeryshire, and this part of the house for about a yard inside is subject to the Welsh Sunday Closing Act. The remainder, including the side door, being in Shropshire, is only amenable to the less stringent regulations of England. Needless to say, it is a popular "side entrance" on warm Sabbath days.

## British Postoffice Best in World.

There are some details in which "the old country" still leads the world. The British postal service is a notable instance to which the attention of Americans has lately been forcibly directed by an official report. Mr. Wilcox, the postmaster of New York, has lately returned from a trip to Europe. He tells us that of all the services inspected the British post office is by a long way the best. Mr. Wilcox speaks with the authority of an expert who has devoted much time and study to the subject.

"The British postoffice," to quote the New York World, which has been reviewing the question, "makes a profit of £5,000,000. The American loses £2,800,000 on a business twice as great. The British service is far superior. The postman makes six rounds per day even in the small cities. A local letter mailed anywhere in London is delivered in two hours. Rural free delivery is universal, not partial, as in America. Delivery is daily everywhere in the kingdom except to 'very distant farmhouses.' A 4-ounce letter goes for 1d.; the American limit is 1 ounce. The register fee is 2d.; the American's 4d. Parcels post costs from 3d. up to 1s. for 11 lbs. The American limit is 4 lbs., at 1s. 4d. for third-class matter. Special delivery costs in Great Britain 3d. a mile, without other postage. The American rate is 5d., with postage. British postal orders cost from 2d. up to 10d. for £40. American money orders cost from 1½d. up to 1s. 8d. for £20.

"The shorter distance," says the World, "accounts only in part for the striking superiority of the British post. The main reason for the inferior character and greater cost of the American is that the money-order and parcels post rates and limits are arranged to suit the express companies, and that the rates of payments to the railways for hauling the mails are fixed by a system so preposterous as actually to invite and reward the collusive defrauding of the government."

## The Largest Trees in Great Britain.

Mr. John Clayton recently read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh a paper on large trees in Britain, including the oak tree at Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, which is acknowledged to be the largest in diameter of all oaks that are known. More than 200 years ago Evelyn, of "Evelyn's Dairy" fame, mentioned in his hook of forest trees three that are still living—the Yew at Crowhurst, the great Chestnut at Torworth, and the Greendale Oak in Welbeck Park, near Worksop, belonging to the Duke of Portland.

The Crowhurst Yew is one of about half-a-dozen which compete very closely for the distinction of being the largest in Britain. At a height of 3 feet from the ground the tree measures 34 feet 4 inches in girth. The trunk is hollow, and the cavity inside is about 9 feet across. The Great Chestnut at Tortworth measures 49 feet 2 inches at 4 feet from the ground, and the Greendale Oak 30 feet 1 inch. A roadway was cut through the trunk of this oak in 1724, and since then it has been the

custom of the successive Dukes of Portland to pass through the roadway with their brides shortly after marriage.

Measurements of the Cowthorpe Oak made by Mr. Clayton, show that the dimensions of the tree have diminished since the time when Evelyn's measurements were made. About the year 1700 the girth of the tree on the ground was 78 feet, and the height 80 feet; now the girth on the ground is 54 feet, and the height, including dead wood, 37 feet. The difference in girth between the earlier and later measures is probably due to the tree shrinking and settling into the ground as it has decayed.

However, what remains of the tree puts forth new shoots and leaves every season, though imperceptibly dwindling each year. As to the age of the Cowthorpe Oak, Mr. Clayton finds it to be about 350 or 400 years. The tree is supposed by many people to be almost as old as the Christian era, but careful and prolonged study shows that this popular view is incorrect, and that 500 years is the utmost limit of age which the evidences will warrant.

## King James' Leading Strings.

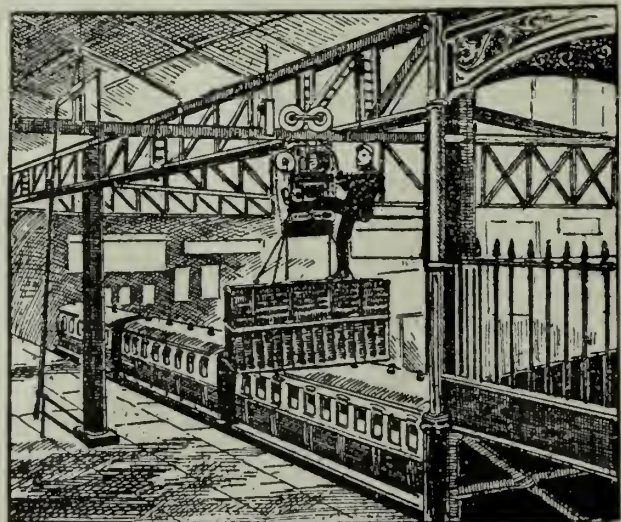
At a "World's Fair" held in Glasgow, Scotland, a few years ago, writes a correspondent, I saw among the exhibits the *leading-strings* of King James the First, embroidered for him as an infant by his mother, Mary Queen of Scots; and preserved for more than 300 years as a precious relic by a distinguished Scotch family.

They are formed of a piece of scarlet ribbon, three yards long and three or four inches in width, decorated from one end to the other with delicate and beautiful needlework. What tears, what sorrow, what regrets, mingled with sweet maternal love and tenderness, were stitched into that silken fabric by the deft fingers of the unfortunate Queen.

Leading-strings were formerly considered indispensable in teaching a baby to walk. The broad band laid across the waist, was passed under the arms in sash fashion; but instead of being tied as a sash, the ends of it were held by the nurse in either hand, and the child, thus supported, could exercise its small limbs freely, without danger of falling.

It is reported that Lake Shirwa, discovered by Doctor Livingstone in 1859, southeast of Lake Nyassa in Central Africa, has entirely disappeared, with the exception of a few small ponds in its bed. In Livingstone's day the lake was about 30 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide. At least it was thus shown on the map. Lake Ngami, also discovered by Livingstone, has since disappeared. The cause of the changes appears to be a gradual drying up of bodies of water in Central Africa. It is not a process of silting up of the bottom, like that which has recently affected the shore-line of the Sea of Azof.

## Moving Baggage in an English Station.



The curious vehicle seen in our sketch is a source of wonder to Americans passing through the great Victoria station, Manchester, England, for it is continually gliding over the heads of the people as they stand on the platforms, and over the trains; in fact, the man, standing in the peculiar position shown, glides with it and controls it, carrying in the large basket suspended below him piles of luggage to be "changed" from one train to another. The overhead lines run all round the station and enable the man to reach any particular platform swiftly and easily.



### A Picturesque English Village.

An old proverbial saying describes Kent as being naturally divided into three parts, characterized respectively by the possession of "health without wealth," in the long backbone of chalk hills called the North Downs; "wealth without health," in the grassy marsh-lands between the Thames, the Lower Medway and the Swale, and in Romney Marsh on the south coast; finally, "health with wealth," in the beautiful stretch of country from west to east, from Chiselhurst, Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells, through the middle valley, that of the Upper Medway, including Maidstone and its neighborhood, and on to Ashford and Canterbury—one of the fairest, richest, and most salubrious regions in rural England. Mid Kent, for many miles all round Maidstone, with the banks of the Medway from Aylesford up to Yalding, affords delightful rambles for the walker and subjects for the sketcher's pencil.

The little town of Aylesford, the Aeglesford of the Saxon Chronicle, named from Eigil, the mythical hero and mighty archer of the Teutonic race, stands on the site of the first great battle, fourteen centuries ago, between King Vortigern and the invaders who had crossed the sea, led by Hengist and Horsa. It was believed that Horsa was killed in this battle; yet he is

said to have given his name to Horsted and Horsham, in Sussex. A great burial-ground of the Britons was discovered on the hill above this town. Aylesford has an old bridge, an old Norman church, both shown in our sketch; and some remains of an old "Friary," a Carmelite monastery, founded in 1240, and of the Keep of a Norman Castle.

On the hill, two miles from Aylesford, to the northeast, is the famous cromlech, a Celtic sepulchral monument of the ancient Britons, which is called "Kit's Coity House," this name being a corruption of "Ked" or "Coed," meaning the tomb in the wood. A few venerable yews of the sacred grove have remained to our day. The structure consists of four blocks or slabs of sandstone, three of which, in size nearly 8 feet high and broad, are set upright to form the walls of a cell; the fourth slab, 12 feet long, 9 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches thick, weighing ten or eleven tons, is laid on the top for a roof. It was the center of a great number of lesser monuments, which now lie scattered and confused, and some remains of which are seen in "the Countless Stones." Vaults are cut in the chalk of the hill-side, and an avenue of stone posts has been traced from this place westward to Addington, nearly seven miles. A Roman villa, with fragments of pottery and coins, has been discovered near the ancient British cemetery at Aylesford.



### Wants English Inns Introduced Here.

Writes an American lady scribe: "Whenever I go 100 miles away from home I wish some one would organize a few healthy press gangs—take them over to England and steal a few hundred innkeepers and make them ply their trade in this country for the benefit of the unhappy traveling American public.

We don't need hotel keepers—we have enough of them and to spare—and we don't need hotels. What we are perishing, starving and half dying for in this country is the old-fashioned middle-class inn, which is to be found in every civilized country on the face of the globe but this one.

If you are a millionaire and like to live in the glare of an electric light with the brass band keeping time to every mouthful you attempt to swallow, you can find plenty of accommodation in any part of America where a Pullman car runs. If you are a quiet person, with a taste for simple comfort, good food, well cooked and simply served, good service—and peace—buy a ticket to Europe. You will never find any of these things on this side of the Atlantic.

What do you do when you travel in America? You must choose between a great overdecorated, overfurnished, overadvertised, overlighted, overcrowded show place, where you get eight courses and not one of them worth eating, and where you have to change your dress half a dozen times a day, or be treated with lordly scorn by the supercilious underlings, and a mean lit-

tle shabby fourth-rate boarding house, masquerading as a hotel, where you sit at the table with poor, pale things who are starving to death and wondering what is the matter with them.

A juicy tenderloin, tenderly cooked, a good chop well broiled, and a bit of salad well dressed, some fruit and a cup of coffee worth drinking—where shall you go in this our land of desolation to find one of these things?

The Bishop of New Caledonia has been spending a holiday in England, and on several occasions has offered his services to organizations in England, especially organizations which attempted to provide for the good of the children. On one occasion he addressed an assembly of Sunday school children, and he has been telling his people away in New Caledonia how very smart he found them. At the close of the lesson he asked if any little boy or girl would care to put a question to him as a return for the numerous questions which he had put to them. A little hand went up. The boy asked: "Why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" The Bishop admits that he had not an answer ready for this puzzling question, so he turned to the children, "Yes, very good. And now is there any little boy or girl who would like to answer that question?" For a while the class was puzzled, but the boy who asked the question again put up his hand, and the bishop was relieved. "Please, sir, they wanted the fellow at the bottom of the ladder to follow them, and he had no wings."



### Can Hyde Be Sincere?

Editor BRITISH CALIFORNIAN: It was my painful experience a few days ago to listen to a man named Douglas Hyde talk in public about the use of the Gaelic language in preference to English! His remarks led me to think that he was insane, unless some advertising scheme for money-making underlied his harrangue, which seemed to be "cut and dried."

He would have us believe that the Irish people would be more prosperous if they had stuck to Gaelic instead of speaking English, but in traveling all over Ireland recently I found the towns more prosperous where they spoke English only, and less so where they spoke the Gaelic. Such places as Belfast and Londonderry, where English only is spoken, are much more prosperous than Dublin or Cork, where so many speak Gaelic. How does Hyde account for this? Would he have the Scotch and Welsh, who are so prosperous, revert to their native tongue instead of speaking English?

If Gaelic were more useful than English it would be more universally used, but English has become the most universal and useful language in the world. If a man traveled around the world speaking only Gaelic I can hardly imagine what would become of him.

To carry out Mr. Hyde's idea, the Indians and the negroes would succeed better if they used only their mother tongue. His ideas would "make a cat laugh" if they were not an insult to the intelligence of a sane audience.

It seems strange for a man to visit an English-speaking nation and tell them that his people can never assimilate the English tongue and ask for financial assistance on that account when everyone else who makes this country their home—Germans, French, Italians and Scandinavians—find no such trouble, and their children talk English like natives!

Then, again, there was some allusion made to "oppression" in Ireland! Where? I could not find it anywhere in Ireland, although I asked a number of Irish people about it, telling them that I heard such statements in America. They expressed surprise, and I do not wonder at it, for I found as much freedom in Dublin as in New York, as much in Cork as in San Francisco—just as much freedom all over Ireland as in England or Scotland.

The fact is that Blackstone's Common English Law is used both here and there, and more Irish people are in jails and penitentiaries in America than in Ireland. H. T. A.

### The Dreadnought Invincible.

The Dreadnought, recently launched by King Edward, is an embodiment of the lessons of the late war in the far East, a ship apparently invincible, capable at one discharge of her guns of throwing with unparalleled force twice as much metal as any foreign man-of-war now afloat, while her armor will render her immune from attacks by an enemy's guns, and, some claim, even against torpedoes fired at the usual battle range.

Details of the Dreadnought's construction remain a secret, so well has the admiralty guarded the plans. Efforts of naval attaches to gather information for their governments have been fruitless. No information is forthcoming, the answer to all inquiries being that Great Britain intends to maintain secrecy as to what her experts learned as a result of Japan's experiences. By rushing the Dreadnought to completion Great Britain will gain a year, if not more, in naval construction over all other powers, except her ally.

When ready for sea the ship will displace 18,500 tons, but this is the least remarkable thing about her, for besides the ideas introduced as a result of the far eastern war Britain is placing on the new fighting machine the heaviest armament ever carried by a ship. In the past British vessels have carried four twelve-inch guns, throwing 850-pound shells. The Dreadnought will have ten of these weapons of a new type, with a muzzle energy of 49,568, compared with the 33,622 of the guns carried in as recent battle ships as the Majestic.

In a great sea fight the Dreadnought will be able to discharge every minute ten projectiles weighing 5,500 pounds, with sufficient velocity to send them twenty-five miles, or to penetrate about sixteen inches of the hardest armor at a range of about two miles. Unlike all British and foreign battle ships built in the

last thirty years, the new addition to the fleet will carry no weapon smaller than the great twelve-inch piece, except eighteen three-inch quick-firers for repelling attacks by torpedo craft.

In another respect the Dreadnought will be unique—she will be the first battle ship in the world to be driven by turbines. These engines will supply the power for four propellers, which should make her the fastest ship of her class afloat. Another advantage of the turbines, as shown by the performances of the *New Cunarder Carmania*, is that the gunners will have a steadier deck from which to handle the guns.

### "Cleavage of an Empire."

The publication of "The Cleavage of an Empire" in these columns has ceased.

Because of the fact—evident to the proprietors of this journal—that it is not valued by the great mass of their subscribers, they have decided to omit it for the future. In this decision the writer of the treatise fully concurs.

Against such of those readers as do not regard his work with favor, the writer has no complaint. He strove to interest them and has failed. He laments the fact, but does not presume to dispute the accuracy of the judgment.

To those who have shown an appreciation of his labors—it appears there are some—the writer hereby tenders his sincere thanks and fellowship. In showing this appreciation they have been the more kind, since they can have but an imperfect idea of the difficulties under which he has labored. Difficulties, not alone resulting from the nature of the work—necessitating, as it does, tedious and voluminous research, to clear away the falsehoods, the growth of a century of misrepresentations, which have become fixed as truths in the mind of the general reader—but those difficulties resulting from want of facilities for making this research, and which, therefore, has been made only with great toil and some—to him, considerable—expense.

For these reasons the writer believes he has done enough. Whether or not this treatise shall be finished and published in book form depends no longer upon himself, but upon others. If there be those who have confidence enough in its utility to be willing to assume a share of the burden of its completion and publication, it will be completed and published. If there be not, it will be consigned to the limbo of abortive and forgotten things.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

Santa Ana (Cal.), February 16, 1906.

### Race Compensation.

Editor BRITISH CALIFORNIAN: It is worthy of note that on Monday, March 5th, there will be consummated a great epoch-closing event in American history. On that date the tribal organization of the native tribes of the Indian Territory will be formally dissolved; the racial identity of the red man will pass into the nationalization of American citizenship. His history is written, he ceases to exist, and, like a snowflake, melts into the great ocean waves of destiny—to be forgotten.

Nature ever seeks to fill a vacancy. Is it therefore a mere coincidence that as these corpse lights flicker and go out there should come on the forefront of the wave the agitated inrush of the weaned Celt, heavy with the burden of his time-encrusted language, seeking to add its weirdness to the legends of the tepee. Truly, the fascination of kindred is irresistible.

March 1, 1906.

ALONA AROON.

The Pacific Cricket Club has elected officers as follows:

Captain John Metcalfe, president; C. W. Bennett, the British Consul, first vice-president; J. H. Theobald, second vice-president; E. H. M. Lannowe, captain. H. R. Elliot, vice-captain; William Petherick, secretary-treasurer; H. C. Cassidy, A. W. Wilding and N. Logan, executive committee.

The Alameda Cricket Club has held its meeting. Henry Ward was elected president, Arthur M. Brown, V. C. Driffeld and W. W. Goggins, vice-presidents; G. H. Ward, secretary-treasurer; W. H. McNaughton, S. M. Foster and Henry Ward, executive committee.

### Raising the Gordon Highlanders.

"Stand Sure" writes to the *Daily Free Press* (Aberdeen) in reply to letters by John Bulloch, with regard to the raising of the Gordon Highlanders. He says: In his first letter Mr. Bulloch asked: "Is there no contemporary reference to the Duchess recruiting?" I am afraid I cannot direct him to any original and unpublished source of information, but I would beg to draw his attention to the following paragraph from "The Romance of War," by James Grant (late of the Sixty-second Regiment):

"I have seen her parading through the Highland fairs and cattle trysts, recruiting for the Gordon Highlanders, and a hearty kiss on the cheek she gave every man who took from her white hand the shilling in King George's name."

Since my letter appeared on the 24th ult. I have had a song put into my hands by a friend, entitled "The Greys and the Gordons." It appears to have been copied from some source. The song was written by Archibald Maclaren, a well-known fencing-master at Oxford, and author of the present system of gymnastic instruction in the army. It was composed for and sung on the occasion of the bicentenary commemoration dinner of the Royal Scots Greys, on Waterloo Day, June 18, 1881. At this dinner, as a mark of traditional comradeship between the two regiments, the past and the present members of the "Gordons" were invited to take part. This friendship between the sister regiments dates from Waterloo, where the Greys made their famous charge, shouting "Scotland forever," with "Gordons" rushing on foot beside them. The song is sung to the tune of "Woo'd and Married an' a." I believe it was printed privately in 1881, but never published.

### One Kind of Home Ruler.

"The brave home rulers" of whom we hear so much in dispatches from Ireland are often of very base metal. In the *Cork Constitution*, January 8th, we read:

"The active work in connection with the North Louth election campaign commenced early on Saturday morning. Mr. T. M. Healy drove to Sheelagh, some miles from Dundalk, on the Monaghan border, where he addressed a meeting after the 10 o'clock Mass.

"Rev. P. Quinn, C. C., who presided at this meeting, made a fierce attack on the Irish party, saying they had a pack belonging to the party who were a disgrace, a reproach and a scandal—drunken fellows, twenty of whom should be cleared out of the party—a pack of ruffians. He was told on occasions a dozen of them spoke together in the House of Commons and most of them were drunk—three or four of them had to be carried away in cabs. Tim Healy had never disgraced the party. He had never to be removed on a stretcher."

The Continental Building and Loan Association has moved into its new home at the corner of Market and Sansome streets, where the Wells-Fargo Bank was located for so many years. The premises have required but little alteration, so admirably are they fitted to the immediate use of the Continental. In all 4500 square feet comprise the floor area of the office space.

The rich and handsome mahogany fittings and counters formerly used are all in place, and, fresh from the hand of the polisher, they look like new. The walls and ceiling have taken on new and brilliant coloring. In September of this year the Continental Building and Loan Association will have rounded out seventeen years of its career.

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## Paragraphs of Interest.

The annual report of the Canadian Indian department has just been issued. It shows that the Indian population of the Dominion for 1905 was 107,637.

An English railway is still using a locomotive that has had 22 years of service. During this period it has covered 2,100,000 miles, and consumed about 30,000 tons of coal.

For the first time on record a blesbok antelope has been born in captivity. The event took place in the Glasgow Zoo, to which the mother was recently brought from South Africa.

During the nineteenth century more than 400 churches were built in the diocese of London, at the cost of several millions sterling. Thirty-four of these were built by private individuals, one of whom still remains anonymous.

One of the largest works of man's hands is the artificial lake, or reservoir, in India, at Rajputana. This reservoir, said to be the largest in the world, known as the Great Tank of Dhebar, and used for irrigating purposes, covers an area of twenty-one square miles.

One of the oldest religious sects in Scotland does not permit its members to avail themselves of the franchise. This is the Reformed Presbyterians or Maemillanites, as they are sometimes called, who date from the Revolution of 1688, when they refused to join the National Church because the Solemn League and Covenant was no longer considered binding.

"Something like a parish" must be that of Palmerston, in the northern territory of Australia for it embraces an area of 560,000 square miles, and which makes it about eleven times larger than England! In the circumstances it is not surprising to hear that the diocesan cathedral is a trifle of 800 miles away. A bishop's visitation in those parts must be a remote contingency at any time.

The biggest water pipe in the world—capable, it is said, of holding any average river—is owned by the Ontario Power Company on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. The gigantic pipe, which is made of steel throughout, is a mile and a quarter in length and 60 feet in circumference. The steel plates from which the big tube is being made will have the thickness of one-half inch, and in putting them together 200 tons of rivets will be required.

The growth of co-operative societies or unions in England has been remarkable. At the close of 1905 there were 1,481 such societies, having a membership, largely among work-people, of 1,987,768. The share and loan capital amounted to about \$140,000,000 and the sales aggregated over \$287,000,000. It is a noteworthy fact that the societies manufacture about a third of the goods sold by them. The unions promote thrift and temperance among their patrons, inciting the workmen to a saving both of their wages and their characters.

An interesting archaeological find has been made at Wanborough, Wiltshire, on the site of old Roman remains. Whilst occupied in extracting stones from these remains a laborer came across a ring. He disposed of it for a few shillings. The ring getting into the hands of experts, it was ascertained to be possessed of considerable interest and value. It carried an inscription, and from this it is believed that it originally belonged to Buerried, King of the Mercians, who married Ethelwitha, daughter of Ethelwulph, King of the Wessex, in the year 853, the nuptials being celebrated at Chippenham. It is thought that the ring now found was the betrothal ring of Buerried and Ethelwitha.

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## Britain and British Society.

MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN, well known in the United States and Great Britain for her philanthropic work in behalf of the colored race, lectured before the British and American Union on the 2d inst., telling of her mission to Britain some years ago, her cordial reception there by people of all grades of society and of her impressions of the country.

Miss Brown is a colored woman, but with English and Scotch blood in her veins. She was trained at Wilberforce College, Ohio, is highly talented and a most eloquent speaker.

On first reaching England, she said, she was impressed by the neatness and cleanliness of everything—the magnificent roadways, the pretty gardens and marvelous green lawns, the perfect sanitary arrangements, the orderliness of things and the general air of comfort. What in all the world is more beautiful than a sweet, vine-clad, clean English village? she asked.

She went to the home-land to tell the story of the freed slave and his struggle to properly establish himself under the new conditions. She met with sympathetic hearers on every hand, and was not once made to feel that she belonged to an inferior race, as had often been her painful experience in the United States, the land of her birth. Gladstone, John Bright, Lady Henry Somerset, Sid Edward Lawrence, Canon Wilberforce, Miss Balfour, sister of the ex-Premier, Ian MacLaren the author, Sir Peter Coates, Lord Derby, Sir Henry Stanley, and numerous other personages of rank and attainment received her at various times during her stay, gave her their warm encouragement, and entertained her in the most hospitable, open-hearted manner at their beautiful country homes.

Some of these homes the lecturer described, and said the quiet elegance, the serenity and the ancestral charm had moved her to deepest

admiration and respect. In Scotland she was honored by all the educational and literary societies and put into prominence at the various functions she attended. The daughter of Livingstone, the explorer, was particularly attentive to her. All this kindness she could not help contrasting with the inhuman treatment she had so often received at the hands of Americans. On one occasion an American lady of the South refused to sit next to her at an hotel table when it was whispered about that she had negro blood in her veins. Even Queen Victoria had received her, and graciously expressed the hope that she would enjoy her visit to Windsor. God speed the day, said the speaker, when America will not give all her stars to her white citizens and her stripes to her colored people!

In Britain, she learned by experience, there is true social equality. No man or woman is barred from any circle because of creed or color, and all avenues of endeavor are open on equal terms to all people. Merit is the only passport.

Miss Brown is a vocalist of considerable skill, and the audience had a sample of this in her rendition of the slave's song, a plaintive hymn which she had sung to Mr. Gladstone at his request, and which moved the tender-hearted old statesman to tears.

Other musical pieces she gave to illustrate points in her lecture and to show the nature of the work she had been doing, and they proved a pleasing diversion in her discourse. Miss Norman accompanied on the piano.

On conclusion of the lecture, President D'Evelyn moved that the lady be thanked in a resolution for her inspiring address—one which for "deep pathos and broad humanity" had not in his knowledge been excelled. The vote was unanimously given.

In the audience were two gentlemen of distinction from Australia—Hon. Daniel O'Connor and Mr. T. M. Slattery, both city officials of Sydney. President D'Evelyn invited them to say a few words—being Irish arigators of "the right kind"—and this they did in a felicitous manner, expressing the pleasure the lecture had afforded them and voicing a friendly greeting from Australia to the British and American Union of California.

Mr. Dan O'Connor, M. P., of Sydney, N. S. W., was the guest of honor of the Woman's Auxiliary of the British and American Union at their last social meeting held at Utopia Hall, 223 Sutter street. This gentleman kindly addressed the meeting and told of many of the doings in Australia socially and politically. Mr. O'Connor, a friend and upholder of women's efforts, complimented the auxiliary on its success, leaving many good wishes for the future. An excellent musical programme was rendered by Mrs. H. B. Lister, one of the members. Tea was served, as usual, after the programme and an enjoyable hour spent.

The "500" party given by the auxiliary on Saturday night, February 24th, was well attended, and in every way a great success.

## San Jose Britons.

The feature of the February meeting of the British Californian Society, San Jose, was an address by Rev. Eli McClish on George Washington, the speaker taking the ground that the "father of his country" was a pretty good Englishman, and that the people of England were with him in sympathy during the American revolt, and not with their monarch. President W. S. Heron also addressed the meeting. After some musical numbers, refreshments were served. Twelve new names were added to the roll of membership.

James Arthur Laing, a well-known resident of Honolulu, died February 20th. He was a Scotchman, 62 years of age, and had been employed in Honolulu for several years as a searcher of records. He is said to have been a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and to have conveyed the remains of Explorer Livingston from Zanzibar to London. He is also said to have been a member of Henry Stanley's Niger expedition.

Boy wanted to learn the watchmaking and jewelry trade; British parentage preferred. Address B., office BRITISH CALIFORNIAN, 927 Market street, San Francisco.

## Rough on the Non-Comms.

A British army order dealing with machine guns, provided for certain volunteer corps, advises that where possible mules should be employed to draw them. "When a mule is not available, however," it goes on, "any intelligent non-commissioned officer will do instead."

## Adam of Paradise.

In 1771 the river Tyne was the scene of a flood so disastrous that it became a chronological mark in local history. Near Newcastle-on-Tyne there is a village named "Paradise." Towards the middle of the eighteenth century an ancient inhabitant of the said village was a witness at the assizes, and counsel began by asking him his name. "Adam Robson," answered the witness, "but ahm maistly ca'd Adam, fur shoort." Counsel—You've known the Tyne a long while, I suppose? Witness—Aye, ah knawed et afoor t' flood. Counsel—Oh, knew it before the flood, did you? That's a long while ago. Well, Adam, where were you living before the flood? Witness—Where weer ah leeven afoor t' flood? Wey, ah weer leeven en Paradise, ta be shoort!

The *Lostwithiel* and *Forsey Guardian* (Cornwall, England), in its regular issue of February 16, 1906, contains a two-column article, with photograph, on the successful career in the West of Dr. Nat. T. Coulson, the well-known San Francisco dentist. Dr. Coulson, it appears, is a native of Penzance, and had to make his own way in the world from the time he was a schoolboy. He has never forgotten his early home during all the years of his residence in California, and in token of his regard he recently donated £100 to the town of Lostwithiel, to be used in the fund for completing the people's park. Some short time ago he also made the offer to the Church of St. Bartholomew's of a sixth bell for the bell tower, and this offer will be gratefully accepted as soon as a place for the additional bell can be made.

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### St. David's Day Celebration.

A GRAND banquet and Welsh re-union was held at Pioneer Hall, San Francisco, on the evening of March 1st, to celebrate St. David's Day. The function was given under the auspices of the Cymrodorion Society of California, and was in every respect an unqualified success. It reflected great credit upon this enterprising young organization, and upon the patriotic Welsh people who gave it such generous patronage.

The beautiful hall was gay with decorations in honor of the event—the Welsh flag predominating—while the tables were strewn with choice flowers.

After the excellent menu had been discussed President D. Ialydd Hughes inaugurated the literary and musical feast by stating briefly the purpose of the gathering, and calling upon Mr. D. Manlyd to sing "The Soldier Brave" in Welsh. Needless to say this contribution was a gem, as were many that followed. The Cymrodorion Male Chorus then gave some popular Welsh selections, arousing enthusiasm by their fine singing and the inspiring sentiments they voiced. The first toast on the list was "The Day We Celebrate," Mr. W. Ogwen Jones responding. Mr. Jones told of the legends concerning the origin of St. David and of the good deeds of the man. He remarked that Welsh is not a dead language, or likely to become such, but it is now more generally spoken than ever before, that there are Welsh chairs in every British university, and that the list of newspapers printed in the Welsh language is constantly growing.

After some fine examples of penillion singing by Messrs. W. S. Jones and Richard J. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Griffiths spoke to "The Land We Live In," he being followed by Mr. Jeremiah Watts, ever an entertainer in himself. After the playing of "Wales" by Miss Lily Owen, Mr. David Lewis responded to the toast "Our Native Land," saying among other things that poet Markham would have found no inspiration for his dreary "Man With the Hoe" among the Welsh toilers, because in Wales every farm hand and mine laborer is interested in something of an elevating nature—music, or literature, or science, or religion; there were no dull brutes in human form in Wales.

Other toasts were: "The Cymrodorion Society," response by Capt. J. T. Jones; "The Ladies," response by Richard Jones. "The Diver" was a musical piece superbly rendered by Gwilym H. Evans. Owen J. Williams sang "The Conqueror," and W. S. Jones recited an original poem. The singing of the Welsh national hymn by the company brought this highly successful celebration to a close.

The many friends of Mr. A. R. Prior, a well-known member of Pickwick Lodge, Sons of St. George, will be pleased to learn that he has gone into the trunk business for himself at 638 Market street, opposite the Palace Hotel, having disposed of his interest in the business at 120 Grant avenue. He carries a full line of trunks, bags, suit cases, etc. When you are about to make that trip to the old country, don't forget that Prior has articles that will stand any amount of wear.

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### Scottish Thistle Club.

THE Scottish Thistle Club celebrated Washington's Birthday by holding a Ladies' Night in their clubrooms at 32 O'Farrell street. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the members and their families and friends, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The following persons contributed to the evening's entertainment: Selections on the bagpipes by Club Piper Neil Lindsay, songs by M. S. Morrison, Fred Everett, Mrs. J. W. Davidson, Harvey Shirvin, David Fimmie, Miss Daly, Mr. Nelson and Archibald Copeland; selections on the auto-harp by Louis F. Klein Jr., selections on the flute by William Fairgrieve, recitations by George W. Paterson and Master E. Dougherty. A recess was taken at the middle of the programme, when refreshments both liquid and solid were served to all by the Literary Committee. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by all present singing "Auld Lang Syne." D. GRIDWOOD, Recorder.

### Clan Macdonald.

Clan Macdonald (O. S. C.), Oakland, is holding some very successful meetings at its moot room, 1156 Washington street, on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Following the business session, short programs of interest are presented and much enjoyed.

The officers now in charge are as follows: Chief, William P. Grant; Taniat, Alexander W. Anderson; Chaplain, James Rankin Sr.; Recording Secretary, Andrew Proctor; Financial Secretary, C. McCarron; Treasurer, James Rankin, Jr.; Senior Henchman, A. S. Mitchell; Junior Henchman, William D. Walker; Warder, W. C. Howden; Seneschal, William Cook; Sentinel, Peter MacDougal; Physician, Dr. A. K. Crawford; Trustees, James Rankin, William Chalmers, Robert Howden.

### Gaelic Essay Contest.

The manuscripts submitted in competition for the John D. McGilvray prize for the best essay on "The Scot in America," will be read at the Caledonian Club on Friday evening, March 16th. All Gaelic-speaking gentlemen are invited to the meeting.

### Daughters of St. George.

Britannia Lodge, No. 7, has in consideration for the near future a fancy dress party. The date has not been fixed, owing to the serious illness of one of the members, but due notice will be given.

Worthy President Jane Creba Booth has the deep sympathy of her sisters in her recent sad bereavement—the loss of her beloved son Joseph, who passed away February 14th, aged 35 years. He was a young man esteemed by all who knew him, and it must be a consolation to those relatives he leaves behind to know that he led a useful and honest life.

On February 26th Empress Victoria Lodge held an "Evening at Home," the hall being crowded with members and friends and visitors from Burnaby and Pickwick of the Sons of St. George. Mrs. H. Williams was in the chair and made the address of welcome. Dancing, games, songs, recitations and a spirited auction sale for goods kindly donated by Mrs. S. E. Johnson made up the interesting programme.

On March 29th the lodge will give a Japanese social, entertainment and dance in the large hall, Alcazar building.

It is learned with regret the lodge of the Daughters of St. George at Los Angeles has gone out of existence. Cause: lack of support.

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### Sons of St. George.

BURNABY LODGE is still forging ahead in its membership, which is now near the 300 mark. The latest arrivals who have had to "ride the goat" are John C. Roberts, John Morgan, Harry Antrobus, Frank W. Wild, Robert P. Hamilton, Frank Drake, Cecil S. James, Carlton M. Nash, Gilbert V. Spankin, Thomas E. Cossens and Alfred W. Graves. Several talented vocalists and musicians are included in the above, and, needless to say, the lodge tenders them a royal welcome.

On February 17th (social night) there was a large attendance to do justice to the good things prepared by the social committee. "Talent galore" was the committee's slogan, and its battle cry was fully borne out by the programme. Selections of both a vocal and instrumental order were in profusion, and the monologist was also there. Brother Pickles was given much applause when he donated to the lodge framed pictures of Britain's King and Queen. During the evening Brother Bert Grant presented to Worthy Secretary Thomas Wood, on behalf of the lodge, a handsome gold badge for his success in enlarging the membership of the lodge. Brother Wood responded in a neat speech.

On March 3d (social night) a pleasing programme was presented to a large number of members and friends. Mr. James Wood was initiated during the evening. Much interest is being displayed by the members in the grand entertainment and ball to be given by the lodge on March 24, 1906, in Steinway Hall, Sutter street near Kearny. Tickets, 25c. A fine programme has been prepared for the occasion and excellent talent has been secured. The Paul Gerson School of Dramatic Acting will present a farce during the evening. P. C. W.

Pickwick Lodge's "wet night" (5th inst.) was, as had been predicted by Secretary Poyser, an affair long to be remembered. The Honolulu Punch, as prepared by the dainty hands of Assistant Secretary J. B. Brown, was a "dream," as the ladies say, while Luby's 'alf and 'alf could not be beat. The ham was the final transformation of Bowcock's pet pig, and the incomparable cheese cost brother Schofield a two-mile walk in the getting. Everything was in perfection, even to the rare flowers adorning the tables, which Brother Butcher had specially preserved from the occasion of his golden wedding.

The talent, too, on this occasion was extra good, though it must be confessed that rival Burnaby had been drawn upon for many of the star performers. There were no lengthy speeches—which was another pleasing feature. Under the able direction of President Wm. Watters, a man of few words but much action, everything went with a swing.

The program comprised songs galore, recitations, character sketches, instrumental music, etc. Brother Cousins of Burnaby was a revelation, his musical gifts and his true genius as a mimic shining forth in his rendition of the "Pantomime Song" and a parody on "Charge of the Light Brigade." He is a distinct acquisition to the Order, as is also Brother Morelli, and several other new members.

The other participants in the program were old favorites. They were: Thomas Nowlan, J. H. Coates, F. E. Davis, T. Barlow, Hugh Williamson, J. Waltenheim, H. W. Gerrans, H. R. Carles, W. Fisher, Albert Cheetham and J. B. Brown.

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The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.  
 Grand President...W. Meek, 602 San Pedro, Los Angeles  
 Grand Secretary...T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
 Grand Treasurer...T. W. Butcher, 1704 Market St., S. F.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

##### BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
 Worthy President.....Geo. Burrows  
 Worthy Secretary.....T. Wood

##### PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 220 G. G. Ave.  
 W. President.....Wm. Watters  
 Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

#### OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
 Worthy President.....L. C. Robinson  
 Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

#### ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.  
 Worthy President.....Dr. E. S. Hooford  
 Worthy Secretary, E. James, 2044 Alameda Ave.

#### SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
 Worthy President...I. Knight, 135 White St.  
 Worthy Sec'y...E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

#### NEW ALMADEN

##### GENERAL GORDON LODGE, No. 286.

Meets Tuesday evenings.  
 Worthy President.....W. H. James  
 Worthy Secretary.....S. F. Carter

#### SACRAMENTO.

##### JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings at 1014 Eighth St.  
 Worthy President.....R. Anderson  
 Worthy Secretary.....W. H. Button, 900 M St.

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3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

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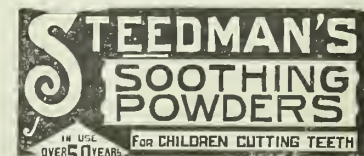
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